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Gov't Price Index Drop To Cut Rail, Textile Pay

A drop in the government's cost-of-living index, announced yesterday, will cut the wages of 1,300,000 railroad workers three cents an hour, and two cents for a estimated 50,000 textile workers. The railroad cut will leave only one cent an hour of the four cents recently awarded railroad workers on the basis of an annual "productivity factor."

The effect of the drop in the index upon 1,000,000 auto workers is in doubt because the United Automobile Workers is still in negotiations with General Motors and the other companies for revision of its five-year contract in which wages are tied to the escalator. The UAW is challenging the validity of the old officially discarded index, which has been continued temporarily by a special order of the President.

The government claims that the quarter ending in mid-February saw a cut in prices composing the living standard by 1.6 percent. This is the sharpest fall in the index in several years.

The February index stood at 188.6 in November.

Progress Reported at POW Talks in Korea

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Panmunjom truce talks made "distinct progress" toward exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war yesterday, Rear Adm. John C. Daniel, head of the UN Liaison Officers' team, reported. The talks will continue today. Daniel also declared that "the attitude of the Communists was very objective," but the same could not be said for United States policy-makers. Progress in the truce talks was in sharp contrast to efforts of the pro-war forces, especially the Pentagon and Wall Street, to throw cold water on the new prospects for peace.

• Another record-breaking unloading of stocks hit the Wall Street market, bringing an average loss of more than five points in the industrial average. Four billion dollars in paper values have been written off since Premier Chou En-lai proposed the new peace offer. In some quarters the continued unloading is regarded as a deliberate move by the big trusts to spread fear of an economic crisis and thus weaken the peace sentiment here and abroad.

Gen. Mark Clark, real boss of the UN negotiating team, gave a radio interview to Tex McCrary in which he called the Soviet Union "murderers and thieves."

• UN negotiations gave the press reports that formed the basis for speculating that the talks may spread out for a long time. Already there is talk that the Korean-Chinese team has brought up an article of the Geneva Convention which would make "long drawn-out negotiations necessary."

The Korean-Chinese team handed the UN team a letter presumably containing more details on Premier Chou's offer to settle the entire prisoner repatriation issue. In addition, they proposed to repatriate not only seriously sick and wounded prisoners but also those less severely disabled, who would be sent to some neutral country from which they might return to their homelands.

The truce talks moved into their second day as the UN General Assembly returned from an Easter recess to consider Premier Chou's peace proposals. It was certain that Soviet representative A. Y. Vishinsky would bring Chou's offer onto the floor, possible during debate on the Polish item, which is an omnibus peace resolution.

The Assembly's Political and Security Committee meets today, and the Chinese proposal is expected to come up this week.

Soviet Officials in Moscow Attend Embassy Party

MOSCOW, April 6.—American and Soviet officials have exchanged visits this Eastertide in an atmosphere of cordiality unmatched in six years.

Soviet officials and their wives attended a private party at the American Embassy yesterday.

Today, Embassy officials, a party of visiting American newspaper and radio editors and American correspondents were guests at an elaborate reception in the Moscow Press Club. Among those present was American Charge d'Affairs Jacob D. Beam.

Both parties were given in honor of the visiting editors.

Beam was host at the Embassy party. It was the first time in six years Soviet officials had attended a similar party.

PITTSBURGH SUB GOALS ACHIEVED

Our heroic readers in Pittsburgh, where fascism has advanced perhaps further than anywhere else in the country, are the first to come through with their goals in the current Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign.

They reached their Worker goal of 50 subs over the weekend, and have gone well above their Daily Worker goal of 30 subs. In addition, they have enlarged considerably the number of papers distributed directly to readers through the local Freedom of the Press group.

Plagued by Musmannoism, political thugs and spies employed by the FBI, state laws which have destroyed even the myth of democracy, and persecution under the Smith Act, Pittsburghers necessarily had to set minimum sights for subs. But they have more than doubled what they were able to do last year.

Subs from North and South Carolina over the weekend included 12 for the Worker and seven for the Daily Worker, which together with earlier subs, brings them close to their goals.

There were also subs received from Illinois; Eastern Pennsylvania; Lorain, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio; Iowa; Wisconsin, and Trenton, N. J. But the total picture at this stage of the campaign, with only a week before it is formally scheduled to close, is still alarming. Less than half the 19,000 Worker sub goal has come in, and only two-thirds of the Daily Worker goal of 3,000 subs.

In this connection, we have received a letter from the courageous Charles Hendley, one of our publishers, enclosing $20 contributed by a friend of the paper.

"Such contributions are most heartening, for they are tangible evidence that the Worker and Daily Worker have staunch friends all over the country," Mr. Hendley writes. "But our paper must have readers as well as financial supporters. The more readers, the more our papers deserve financial support.

"I am very deeply concerned about the slow pace at which subscriptions are being renewed. This is indeed a most critical period in the struggle against American fascism, and the tempo of current history is so fast that the most progressive and diligent students cannot keep fully abreast of the times. What can we say about our friends who let their subscriptions lapse and do not bother to renew them promptly?

"How can any alert citizen who is concerned with the perilous trend of events do without the Daily Worker?"

BIDDLE

British Troops Slay 22 More in Kenya

Twenty-two men of the Kikuyu tribe were murdered by British sponsored vigilantes in Kenya yesterday as the campaign of genocide against the people of the small African country continued unabated. Over the Easter holiday, the British colonialists arrested 7,000 Kikuyu tribesmen and six African members of the Government House staff, allegedly for planning an "uprising" during the Easter services.

Yetserday's killings came with the charge that a group of 30 Kikuyus had "attempted to massacre" inhabitants of an African village. However, the reports said that the "police" had shot the 22 men down on the village street, apparently shooting every African in sight.

REPRESSION IN KENYA
—See Page 4

The six government staff members were employed in the house of the British governor, Evelyn Baring.

They and 300 of the 7,000 arrested earlier were charged with being members of the "Mau Mau Society." On April 2, a company of the King's African Rifles shot and killed five Africans in the woods on the Kiambu reserve.

Meanwhile, plans were announced to intensify the war against the Kikuju tribe even more, with the setting up of military bases in Kenya and British and British directed cordinating terrorist activities with the vigilante white intruders. The plan also calls for building a corps of Kikuyu traitors and "Uncle Toms" to join the British, through bribery and intimidation.

Biddle Asks Justice Dept. Probe of McCarthy: Cites Charges He Violated Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, April 6. — A thorough Justice Department investigation of the affairs of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) was asked today by former U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Biddle, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, in a letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, stated the Jan. 2 Report on McCarthy by the Senate subcommittee on Privileges and Elections "necessitated such an investigation in order to determine if there had been violations of the criminal codes of the United States or District of Columbia."

Biddle's letter cited six possible violations of law contained in the Senate committee's report on McCarthy. The questions raised were:

1. Were funds embezzled or obtained by McCarthy under false pretenses?

According to the subcommittee report, McCarthy deposited contributions of private individuals to his anti-Communist fund in a "special" checking account in the Riggs National Bank. This account, as of Nov. 4, 1952, totalled $20,732.97.

The subcommittee report noted that "without explanation, no connection could be established between many of the disbursements from this account and any possible anti-Communist campaign."

Biddle pointed to testimony of Alvin Bentley, of Michigan, whose contribution of $3,000 to the McCarthy anti-Communist fund was diverted by McCarthy to his private account and used to gamble on the soybean market at a substantial profit.

2—Was there any violation of the mail fraud statute?

Biddle noted that McCarthy raised some of the money for his special fund by mail solicitation.

3—Was there any violation of the kickback statute?

"According to the report," said Biddle, "McCarthy received free rent, made heavy borrowings, and received other gratuitities from (Ray) Kiernan (McCarthy's administrative assistant).

4—Was there any illegal use of confidential RFC information?

Biddle said the subcommittee report discussed McCarthy's dealings with the RFC when he was a member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and that the evidence revealed McCarthy speculated at "great profit to himself in the stock of the searboard self in the stock of the Seaboard Airlines Railroad, which has been in receivership for twenty years."

The Seaboard, Biddle explained, was indebted at the time to the RFC in excess of $15,000,000. McCarthy's "unusual profit," Biddle asserted, on the shares of the bankrupt railroad "may have been made possible by the use of confidential information."

5—Was there any violation of the income tax laws?

"The report indicates," said Biddle, "that Sen. McCarthy's complicated maze of financial transactions warrants the closest scrutiny

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Correspondent Sees How Guatemala's Farmers Organize Division of the Land

By HELEN SIMON

ESCUINTLA, Guatemala (Airmail).—The jeep turned off the main road and drove between tall gate-posts. We saw the hinges which only months earlier had held the massive iron gate barring entrance to union organizers and exit to workers whose conditions of near-slavery had changed but little since the harsh days of the Spanish **encomiendas.**

Carlos Manuel Pellecer, PGT (Communist) deputy from Escuintla, was in a reminiscent mood. He told of the days and months following the 1944 overthrow of Dictator Jorge Ubico when he and other union men, risking their lives, tramped this very countryside, this fertile land of the huge **latifundias** where each rich landowner held powers of life and death over hundreds of laborers. He told how meetings were held right in the landlords' domain, and how later the whole crowd of barefooted, ragged workers would parade to the next farm, and the next, until thousands had joined in the union.

In those days a daily wage of 5 cents was not uncommon—for under Ubico all workers had to carry a Work Record, and to prove that they had worked 280 days during the year—or go to jail. As a member of the first democratic congress in 1945, Pellecer himself had the pleasure of introducing the law (the first law that congress passed) which abolished these Work Records and further facilitated unionization.

This farm of Los Cerritos which we entered, is a strange mixture of the old and the new. In one sense the owner, Minor Keilhauer, is a progressive capitalist, for he introduced a new and much-neded industry to Guatemala. His domain boasts the only paper mill in all Central America, utilizing native materials like abaca and the citronela grass after the rich oils have been pressed from it.

In another sense, Keilhauer is 100 percent reactionary. He fights the union tooth and nail; fights the land reform which offers the peasant-workers an alternative to wage slavery. A few months ago he fired 108 workers, many with as much as 25 years seniority, hoping by pleading bankruptcy to avoid the 1947 Labor Code which forbids unjustified firing (and compensates the fired worker with one month's pay per year of service). Then he hired lower-paid transient workers to replace them, without contract.

The union—the CGTG—reacts to both the progressive and the reactionary in this boss.

It recognized Keilhauer's financial plight when the bottom dropped out of the citronela market because the only other area to produce this oil-rich plant—Formosa—contracted to sell its produce to the U. S. at an impossibly low figure. Therefore the CGTG intervened on Keilhauer's behalf and secured for him a moratorium on his bank debts, and thousands of quintals of sugar cane cuttings (worth $6 per quintal) as a gift from the nationally-owned farms, so that he could plant cane and maintain employment.

But at the same time the CGTG is insisting that Keilhauer meet his lawful and moral obligations toward the workers he laid off so high-handedly.

Furthermore, the CGTG members are seeing to it that all portions of Keilhauer's estates which are liable for confiscation (remunerated) under the Land Reform law handed over to the peasant-workers.

We drove on past the dreadful, windowless, chimneyless barracks which house the migrant workers, into the little village of crude adobe huts which were Keilhauer's private property until the Land Reform liberated all such settlements and gave them autonomous being. The landowner—the big boss—can no longer hold the threat of eviction over the heads of those who join unions, demand better pay and working conditions. . . .

Every few feet the jeep was stopped by a worker who wanted to greet Pellecer, to shake his hand warmly, to ask his help in solving some problem. It was plain to see that this vital, 33-year-old Communist had earned the love and respect of his constituents.

This welcome explained why during the elections this past January, with one deputy to be chosen from the whole department of Escuintla, Pellecer had been nominated not only by his own party, the PGT but unanimously also by the conventions of two other democratic parties—the Partido Accion Revolucionaria and the Renovacion Nacional. The fourth party in the Democratic Front—the Partido Revolucionario de Guatemala, which has no departmental convention, put no opposition to Pellecer.

The jeep jolted on through the fields, following the narrow path which served also as irrigation ditch for the now-abandoned crops of citronela. (Because they are planted to an industrial and are farmed by wage-labor, these fields are not liable to confiscation under the Land Reform.)

LAND REFORM

Then we reached railroad tracks—the line of demarcation. Beyond here—for many miles—were the hilly lands which Keilhauer had owned but had not cultivated. Some he had rented out under feudal forms (the renter paid with his labor or his produce. All these were liable for confiscation, and for them Keilhauer would receive government bonds for the value he himself had placed on them when filing for tax purposes. (He and other landowners are thus being caught in a trap of their own making.)

Pellecer leaned on the jeep's horn. Miraculously, over the horizon, from all directions appeared peasants bearing crude hoes and machetes, with earthen water jugs slung over their shoulders. They strode toward the jeep.

These were the laid-off workers who had quietly taken matters into their own hands when Land Reform authorities were slow in organizing the entrega (handing over) of Keilhauer's liable lands. They had staked off their property-to-be in an organized manner, careful not to take more than their due under the law which permits a maximum of 25 manzanas (about 44 acres) per peasant, to be bought outright over a 25-year period by payment of five percent of the annual crop, or held for lifetime use by payment of three percent of the annual crop over a like period.

Now they were waiting impatiently for the authorities to solemnize the ceremony, so they could get on with the planting which must be well advanced by the time the rainy season strikes in May.

How different the new life was going to be! One father of four sons told how once he used to rent the 25 manzanas which now he expected to buy on such fantastically easy terms. Keilhauer had allowed him to plant and harvest his yearly crop of corn here in return for immediately replanting the same land in pasture for Keilhauer's livestock. Then for the right to graze his own ox here, he had had to pay Keilhauer $1.50 per month.

The peasants listened eagerly as Pellecer told them how on another farm—chocola, in Suchitepequez—the newly-liberated peasants had ben granted credits from the national bank of $40 every two weeks (an astonishing sum for men who had been toiling for 45c-60c a day) plus an ox and a cow for each family. So far, because of a technicality, these loans have been granted only to peasants receiving lands from nationally-owned farms which had previously been financed by the national Credito Hipotecario.

The CGTG hopes that these credits will also be extended to those receiving land from heretofore privately-owned farms, pending establishment (due soon) of the National Agrarian Bank.

Meanwhile these peasants—denied wages, without credit—were making ends meet by moulding pottery and carrying it to market on their backs in huge, 150-pound loads. Money was scarce, but hopes were high, and in a few months the crops would be theirs to enjoy.

We attended a ceremony that evening at another finca (farm)—Rosario Vista Hermosa. Here 250 families had lived in a captive village now free. We were greeted by the new mayor, proudly bearing his staff of office, and by the secretary of the farm workers union. The visitors were offered rum with which to toast the big occasion (a wage increase of 45 cents bringing the daily wage to 80 cents. The Committee refused to drink, solemnly aware of its responsibilites. (In the old, hopeless days almost every peasant-worker in Escuintla got very drunk very regularly.)

Then the workers' own marimba band began to play, and there was dancing. The secretary of the union confided:

"Our union is only four months old, and this is our first victory. We know there will be more, for men can refuse to work even for 80 cents when there is land to be had for the asking.

"We are very happy. You know how I am celebrating? Sunday there will be a formal church ceremony, and I will marry the woman with whom I have lived for 18 years, and who has borne me six children. Sixteen other couples are doing likewise."

It seemed to me that this simple confession typifies the joy which is mounting in the new Guatemala.

President's Ignorance —Shield for Bigotry

By ABNER W. BERRY

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER seemed embarrassed last Thursday when a Negro woman reporter, Miss Alice A. Dunnigan, of the Associated Negro Press, asked him at his weekly press conference:

"I understand that before leaving office President Truman sent you a report of the Contract Compliance Committee, which was set up to eliminate discrimination in plants with government contracts. That committee doesn't have a chairman now and many of the members are resigning. What steps have been taken or are being taken to appoint a chairman to that committee and to revitalize the committee?"

The President said he was sorry, he couldn't answer the question until next week. He did not know of the report or the committee, but he would have it looked into and again apologized for not knowing about it and being unable to answer.

From the moment Gen. Eisenhower threw his hat into the presidential ring, he has exhibited a blind spot concerning the issue of civil rights. He has opposed a fair employment practices law; he has refused to appoint a Negro to a responsible position in government; and he has rushed to pay off with political appointments the "Eisenhower Democratics"—white supremacists—in the South.

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MORE THAN one year ago Representative Adam C. Powell (D-NY) asked in a letter to the then General of the Army Eisenhower what the GOP candidate thought of FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation. Here, in part, is what Eisenhower answered in a letter dated April 7, 1952, in Paris, France:

"The nature of my duties is such as to require my full time and energy and I simply cannot find time to make the detailed studies and analyses required, to answer the questions you submitted. Such a task could only be accomplished with the help of several expert assistants who are, of course, not available here, in this military headquarters."

The General pleaded ignorance to the Harlem Congressman plus the question of "the propriety of an officer on active duty publicly discussing many of the issues listed in your letter." Just four months later, in an interview held in New York's Commodore Hotel with Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia NAACP leader, Eisenhower, the candidate, had shed some of his ignorance. Wilkins told a radio audience, on Sept. 2, 1952, in reporting the Eisenhower interview over Station WWDC in Washington, D. C.:

"He (Eisenhower) believes that a federal FEPC law is bad. He said that men of good will should be able to get together and he went back to the old excuse . . . that he wants a Federal Commission to study the federal employment situation. He wants to find facts as to whether Negroes are discriminated against, and he wants that exposed to the country."

•

EISENHOWER stuck to that position throughout the campaign. And in his State of the Union message to Congress last Feb. 2, he held that the end of discrimination depended upon "the power of fact, fully publicized; of persuasion, honestly pressed; and of conscience, justly aroused. . . ."

The "power of fact" will be very weak indeed in the hands of a man of Eisenhower's professed ignorance. Moreover, it is of interest to note that the only place in which the President has done anything about discrimina-

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Packinghouse Union Calls For Defense of Liberties

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, April 6.—Alerting its membership for battle against the "war profiteers" who are trying to destroy free labor unions, the CIO United Packinghouse Workers has announced a new policy in an editorial which took up the entire front page of the union's official newspaper, The Packinghouse Worker."

The editorial declared:

"A new type of germ warfare is going on in this nation. It's a creeping disease that strikes at the minds of men and paralyzes their actions. The droppers of this type of bomb are the men who want to drive Americans into subservience to the wishes of the military and war profiteers."

The fighting statement of policy was the result of a conference of the union officers and staff of the union.

All UPWA members were invited to join in discussion and action to halt what was described a "new era of reaction."

The statement stressed the link between the new union-busting drive and "the tragic waste of human life in Korea" as well as the dangers of "bigger war on more fronts." The men and women who work for wages, their unions and union leadrs, must speak up now or lose their franchise as citizens," the editorial warned.

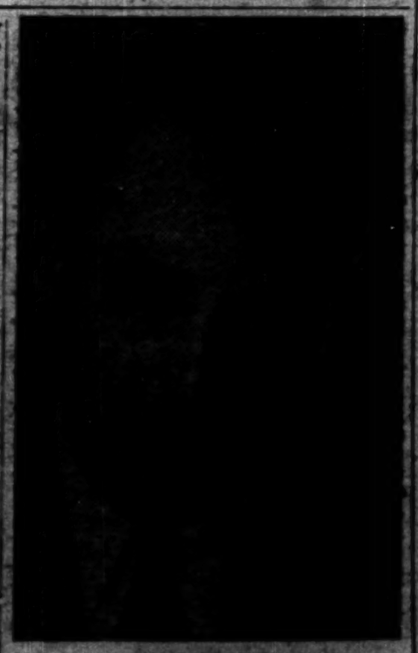
In the first months of the Eisenhower administration, the editorial declared big business and the military clique has devised the following program:

"Their blueprint calls for a divided and weakened labor movement that will not fight back nor voice any resistance.

"Confusion, distrust and fear are their tools. They have swamped the newspapers, flooded the airwaves with lurid stories of investigations, mysterious agents and evil doings in high places.

"Our schools, social institutions, labor unions and even churches are under attack. Let anyone protest or be so bold as to speak in defense of free thought and democratic action, then they will feel the lash of the merchants of hate."

The UPWA vowed to "point out the enemies of the people and expose them so that the people can act."



HELSTEIN

Walkout of 10,000 Shuts Syracuse GE

The Syracuse electronics plant of General Electric, employing 10,000 workers, was shut down yesterday by a walkout of members of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers as the union directed its locals throughout the GE system to take a strike vote.

The Syracuse strike began Friday when the local leaders of the IUE local there found the company was shipping out television parts in anticipation of a strike.

The Syracuse IUE local had been involved in weeks of war with the management of the local plant and had already voted overwhelmingly for a strike on local matters. The stalemated national talks on a wage reopener, with April 17 the deadline, are also a factor.

The Syracuse workers, while keeping the plant shut through continual picketing, will hold a mass meeting tonight to determine their next steps.

This is the second GE plant shut down. The other is the company's jet engine plant in Evendale, near Cincinnati, struck jointly by the CIO United Automobile Workers and the AFL International Association of Machinists.

Al Hartnett, IUE secretary-treasurer, was reported at Cincinati to have said that the Syracuse workers are "getting an early start," and the rest of the GE's 65,000 workers under IUE contracts could be struck "any minute."

At Washington, James B. Carey, president of the IUE, had no comment of Hartnett's remarks, but a union spokesman said a strike vote was ordered in the locals because of the stalemated negotiations with GE nationally. Also, the spokesman noted, a strike cannot take place until after the April 17 deadline.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, still negotiating with the company, is also stalemated on demands for 50,000 workers under its contracts. The UE's proposal to the IUE and 15 other unions in GE plants for joint action have so far remained unanswered.

Safety Measures Cut Accidents in China

PEKING, April 6 (ALN).—Fatal accidents in industry dropped by 39 percent in 1952 as a result of new safety devices and improved inspection, according to a Ministry of Labor report.

Nearly 90 percent of state-owned mines are equipped with mechanical ventilation equipment, compared with 30 percent before the revolution, the report said.

In nearly all state-owned enterprises special health and safety organizations have been set up with the participation of the workers and regular inspection takes place to make sure the 119 safety regulations published by the ministry are not violated.

Protest Torture In Turkish Jails

BERLIN, April 6 (ALN).—The mothers and relatives of 100 men and women peace fighters, who have been in an Istanbul prison since Oct. 26, 1951, have issued an appeal asking support of their demand that the prisoners be given an immediate trial in a civil court. The appeal also demanded humane treatment of the political prisoners charging they were being tortured by Turkish police.

The Women's International Democratic Federation, which received the appeal here, said Turkish women leaders are among the prisoners, including Dr. Sevim Tari, secretary of a democratic students organization in Istanbul, and Melahat Turksal, director of a hospital.

A hunger strike which is being carried out by the women against the ill treatment and continued detention without tral is being joined by men prisoners, the WIDF said. It asked that demands for an immediate trial be sent to president Celal Bayor, Ankara, Turkey.

Win Severance Pay for 35 at Hearn's, Bronx

The 300 workers of Hearn's department store in the Bronx yesterday won an immediate demand for severance pay for 35 workers who lost their jobs through the company's program of conversion to a semi-self-service selling system. The workers, who had threatened to strike yesterday morning, held a meeting from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. when they received word from Philadelphia that an agreement had been reached. The Philadelphia meeting was between David Livingston, president of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, William Michaelson, District 65 official and Albert M. Greenfield, representing Hearn's.

According to a union spokesman, attempts are continuing to work out a contract to replace the one which expired last month.

Leaders of Local 1S of the CIO United Department Store Workers Union of America said that while negotiations with Macy's were continuing, no agreement had been reached on the demands of 8,000 workers for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved security and working conditions.

India's Elephant Gift Reaches China

HONG KONG, April 6.—Ashe, a 3,500-pound female elephant, passed through Hong Kong today en route to Peking, where she will present a good will message from Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

15,000 Sign ALP Petition Against Plan to Hike Fare

More than 15,000 New Yorkers signed American Labor Party petitions over the weekend urging Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate to reject the proposed transit authority and to defeat the higher fare threat. The ALP also distributed 85,000 special leaflets, including thousands of leaflets in Spanish in the Spanish-speaking areas.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP State executive secretary, said the petition response demonstrated "the deep concern by New Yorkers of all political parties" over the Dewey-Impellitteri gang-up against transit, health, welfare, schools and hospitals.

Schutzer wired the mayor urging him to include in his 1953-54 budget a program of proper assessments on big commercial properties, increase in the amount of state-collected taxes returned to the city and State legislation authorizing the city to levy a stock transfer tax.

NO PROGRESS IN PARLEY

Leaders of the CIO Transport Workers Union who met yesterday

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Isserman Is Disbarred from U.S. High Court

ISSERMAN

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Abraham J. Isserman, of Newark, N. J., a defense lawyer at the 1949 Smith Act trial of 11 Communist leaders, today was disbarred from practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson ruled in a 4 to 4 opinion that Isserman had failed to "show cause" why he should not be barred as a Supreme Court lawyer.

Vinson, joined by Justices Stanley F. Reed, Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton, said it was up to Isserman to "show good cause why he should not be disbarred" and it was their judgment that he had failed to do so.

Their decision pointed out that Isserman, following Judge Harold Medina's charge of "contemptuous acts" during the Smith Act trial, had been disbarred by the New Jersey Supreme Court and suspended from practice for two years by the New ork courts. Isserman served four months as a result of Medina's "contempt" ruling.

Justices Robert H. Jackson, Hugh I. Black, Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas dissented from today's decision, saying Isserman already had been "severely punished." They argued that the court should not adopt a doctrine "that conviction of contempt per se is ground for a disbarment."

The high court also rejected Isserman's request that it decide whether his disbarment by the New Jersey Supreme Court was proper. He had appealed on grounds he was not accorded a trial at which he could defend himself.

Isserman is also appealing his suspension in New York Federal court.

Adenauer Here For Briefing By Washington

Hard on the heels of other Western European government chiefs beating a path to Washington, to get NATO war directives directly from the new administration, West Germany Chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived here yesterday for a two-week stay. Reporters meeting the liner United States were given a prepared statement in which Adenauer gave the thanks of the resurrected Nazi machinery "from the bottom of our heart" for the "many acts of help and kindness you have shown to us after our defeat."

Without bothering to hide his position as virtual messenger boy for Pentagon orders, Adenauer refused to comment on the new prospects for peace in the world, saying, "On my return from Washington, I will be wiser than now and will answer all questions." Adenauer went to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. He will fly to Washington today, where he will meet President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, and others for three days.

Meanwhile, in east Berlin the Taegliche Rundschau said in a front page editorial:

"If the Soviet-supported peace move of Chou En-lai leads to a success, if—as the peoples of the world hope—peace comes about in Korea, perspectives for the elimination of further trouble spots will open. Also the peaceful solution of the German problem could then enter a new stage."

The Neues Deutcshland, Communist Party organ, called the Soviet peace moves the "forceful continuation of Stalin's foreign policy of peace," and quoted the late Premier's co-existence thesis. Today, the paper, said, "the situation in which they (the peace moves) were made is different of that of a year or two ago. Today the warmongers are more isolated than ever before. Stronger are the forces of peace. . . ."

Pravda Denounces Those Who Tried to Frame Doctors

MOSCOW, April 6.—Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, today denounced those responsible for the arrest of 15 Soviet doctors and falsifying evidence against them, as "people who have lost their Soviet aspect and human dignity." The Pravda editorial disclosed that the persons "guilty of the improper conduct of the investigations" had been arrested, among them the former deputy minister of State Security, Ryumin.

The editorial also charged that the former minister of State Security, Ignatyev, "displayed political blindness and inattentiveness. He proved to be on the lead of such criminal adventurers as the former deputy minister and head of the investigation section, who directly led the investigation, Ryumin, who has now been arrested."

Asking how it could happen that "a provocative case was fabricated" against the physicians, Pravda said:

"This happened first of all because the leaders of the former Ministry of State Security proved not to have been at the level of their tasks. They broke away from the people, from the Party, they forgot that they were the servants of the people and that their duty was to stand guard over Soviet law."

It charged that Ryumin and his cohorts "embarked on the most gross violation of Soviet law, up to the direct falsification of evidence, and dared to violate the inviolable rights of Soviet citizens which are inscribed in our constitution."

It also charged the medical-expert commission in the case with having not really examined the facts but merely accepting the conclusions of those who fabricated the evidence.

"The despicable adventurers of the type of Ryumin," Pravda continued, "through their fabricated investigation, attempted to inflame in the Soviet Society which is forged by moral and political unity and ideas of proletarian internationalism, feelings of national antagonism which are profoundly alien to Socialist ideology. Aiming at these provocative ends, they did not stop at frantic slander of Soviet people.

"It has been established, for example, by careful investigation, that in this way the honest public figure, Peoples Artist of the USSR, (Solomon) Mikhoels, was slandered."

Calling for elimination of all

(Continued on Page 6)

SWEDISH NOTABLES VISIT U.S. EMBASSY ON CLEMENCY

Swedish artists, trade union leaders and women's organizations have sent delegations to the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm to demand clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

One delegation consisted of 73 of the nation's leading artists. Another group of 37 trade union officials visited the embassy. Protests against the death sentence were also voiced to American representatives by a delegation from Swedish women's organizations.

"There has seldom been such a great campaign for individual personalities in this country," according to Dr. John Takman, one of the leaders in the Rosenberg clemency movement in Sweden.

"In all of Sweden, meetings are being held. The Rosenberg case has become the concern of the rank and file of especially the trade unions, the workers' organizations and the women's clubs. Protests are voted, telegrams are sent, individual aerograms are written, and deputations to the Embassy are elected."

On March 13 a public meeting was held in Stockholm, with the Rev. Sven Hector, chairman of the Swedish Rosenberg Committee, as a speaker.

In cities throughout the country men and women are going through their neighborhoods getting people to send appeals to President Eisenhower.

PICKET ADENAUER TONIGHT

Trade unionists and representatives of the nationality groups will picket Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of Western Germany, Tuesday, 5 to 7 p.m. at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Lexington Ave. and 50 St.

REPRESSION IN KENYA

By PETTIS PERRY

THE BOURGEOIS press is full nowadays of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya. It sheds crocodile tears over the so-called terrorist actions of the people in this Crown colony of the British Empire. Though Kenya represents geographically as much territory as the combined area of France and Belgium, yet it has only a population of 5,500,000 Africans, with a few thousand Europeans and Indians.

Because of the general ignorance of the American population—both Negro and white—about Africa, it is necessary to indicate what the real problems are. Consider how backward are we in the U.S. with respect to Africa. If some one said he was going to Europe, immediately we would ask what country? But if one says he is going to Africa, no such question would arise, because it is not realized generally that Africa, like Europe, is a continent, consisting of many nations, and hundreds of tribes. Kenya, for example, is made up of several tribes, the dominant one being Kikuyu.

In the foreword to a pamphlet put out by the W.F.T.U. Publications, Ltd., called "Terror in Kenya," we read the following:

"Against the defenseless people, with a population of less than 5½ million, the Government is using Lancashire Fusiliers from the Suez Canal Zone, additional troops from Tanganyika and Uganda, naval and air forces, police dogs, armed European settlers and armoured cars.

"Already 5,000 innocent people have been rounded up and placed behind barbed wire, without charge or trial. In addition, 108 political leaders have been banished to the remote northern frontier.

"The independent schools, catering for 62,000 pupils, which the people of Kikuyu tribe had patiently built up at the cost of great self-sacrifice to make up for the Government's neglect of education, are to be closed as a source of 'evil influence' because they taught their pupils that they had a right to national independence. The people's livelihood their cattle, sheep and goats—are being rounded up by the troops and armed settlers, and the people hunted down like dogs, in a vain attempt to crush their movement for freedom, independence, land, trade union rights and decent wages. Fascist laws have been introduced, nine newspapers suppressed, and meetings of more than three people banned. A reign of terror has thus been introduced."

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THIS SUMMARIZES what underlies the whole struggle now going on in Kenya.

Kenya was one of those colonial areas that British imperialism began to fasten its hooks onto during the 20th Century. In 1901 there were only 13 white Europeans in this British Crown Colony. Today there are 29,660 whites; 3,000, including their families, are actually engaged in agriculture. There are 90,528 Indians engaged in agriculture. There are 90,528 Indians engaged primarily in trade, and 24,174 Arabs, plus 5,500,000 Africans. **The 3,000 Europeans have monopolized more than 50 percent of the arable land, while the 5,500,000 Africans retain uncertain possession of the remainder of the land.** Such is the "free world" we are called upon to maintain with our lives and fortunes.

The East African synidcate was given 320,000 acres of land. The Uplands of East African Syndicate, 350,000 acres, and the Grogan Forrest concessions 200,000 acres.

The leader of the early white settlers in this area was Lord Delaware, who took for himself a 100,000 acres of this great steal.

The living conditions in Kenya, like the living conditions in South Africa, defy description. For the last 50 years Kenya Africans have been confronted with systematic ejections from their land without being given anything in return.

Sam Wood, in a chapter of the pamphlet quoted above, describes the situation as follows:

"Housing and health conditions are appalling. The Kenya Medical Officer himself has stated that there are 55,000 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis in Kenya and possibly more than 8,000 deaths a year from this disease. Semi-starvation is everywhere.

"Housing is so bad that heavy rains bring down the huts. In the new Nairobi 'housing estate,' rents for a single room are more than half the average wages received." (Also reprint from W.F.T.U., No. 12, 1951.)

These are the conditions from which the people in this oppressed colony are suffering. Such is the blessing of western civilization, western democracy, and "our way of life."

BRITISH IMPERIALISTS conduct a "trial" of Kikuyu members in a Naivasha courtroom in Kenya, as part of the British terror aimed to smash the struggle of the Africans for land.

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ONE OF THE outstanding African leaders, Desmond Buckle, in the same pamphlet points out that many Africans are unable to find accommodation in the overcrowded reserves they have been forced to live in as squatters on European plantations. He further points out that while these squatters vary in number from time to time, there are never fewer than 250,000 at any one time. Further on he says:

"The white planters do not object to 'squatters' by these landless Africans, for it provides them with a means of exacting unpaid labor. In many cases these Africans are obliged to give 180 days free labor in the year to the white landlords for the right to live precariously on land which once belonged to them." (Emphasis—P.P.)

Think of it! Africans in their own country, must give to their unwelcome guest, 180 days free labor. That means a half-year's work, given for the simple purpose of having some place indoors to sleep.

Perhaps the readers will remember the year 1949 when a mass forced eviction, at the point of British bayonets, took place in Olengurone, Kenya. More 11,800 men, women and children were driven out of their huts, with clubs and guns. Crops and food stocks were destroyed, and livestock numbering 1,600 head of cattle and nearly 9,000 goats forcibly confiscated. There was no outcry on the part of the bourgeois press in this country, or any other country, of "terror reigns in Kenya," which we hear all around us today.

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IN THE LITTLE colony of Kenya, roughly since 1939, there has been a mass upsurge on the part of workers and peasants.

This has been particularly evident in the united labor struggles, led by the railway union in 1947-48-49, and in the flare-ups of 1950-51, reaching greater intensity in 1952.

The Churchill government, together with the reactionary British Labor leaders, are doing everything possible to wreck the trade union movement in Kenya. Here we have one of the highest degrees or organization to be found in many capitalist areas. There are 385,000 in employment out of a total of five and one-half million Africans, yet 100,000 of these are organized. This presents the ruling class of Britain and the U. S. with a frightening question. Are these colonial subjects fighting for the independence of their country.

This African freedom movement is in accord with what is happening on a world scale, where colonial peoples have decided they will no longer live in the old way. They are therefore entering the struggle for complete independence and freedom from the fetter of imperialist oppression.

The so-called "terror" the N.Y. Times pretends is present in the development of the colonial freedom fight is simply an ever-increasing development of guerilla warfare. It is stated that Africans descended on one village, captured over 3,000 rounds of ammunition, many firearms, and opened the doors of one of the jails and released 150 prisoners, allegedly leaders of the Mau Mau movement.

It may be that the movement takes care of all Africans who decide to work as flunkeys for British imperialism, instead of joining the movement for liberation. This cannot be considered terrorist in the sense that that word is generally used. This is a form of liberation struggle peculiarly suited to Kenya.

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THE WORKING CLASS and Negro people of the United States should come to the aid of the struggling people of Kenya and all Africa, demanding that British and U. S. imperialism halt its terror and suppression of the Kenyan people. We should demand that both British and U. S. imperialists get out of Kenya, get out of Africa. This is extremely important for the Peace and Democratic forces all over the country. Only by the strongest possible international solidarity can Kenya be freed.

Because the North Koreans are fighting to maintain their independence, they are called co-aggressors. And it is not terror and terroristic action when U. S. armed forces kill millions of Korean civilians with napalm bombs and other weapons, and destroy the homes of millions of others. Oh, no! This is a police action!

When the people of Viet Nam attempt to expel from their territory an alien oppressor—the French imperialists — they are termed "bandits." When the Malayan and African people tell the British imperialists to go home, they are terrorists.

But we, Marxists in the United States and elsewhere, say to all peoples fighting for their independence against imperialism that they are fighting a worthy cause in the interest of humanity. We support their fight for liberation as our own, as an integral part of the fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

(Continued from Page 2)

tion has been on Army posts: He ordered the integration of soldiers' children in schools maintained by federal funds. It is to be presumed that a career officer in the United States Army knows the facts about the establishment in which he grew up. But does this mean that Negroes must join the Army to be viewed as first class citizens by the President?

At any rate, Miss Dunnigan's question last Thursday exposed the fact that the President is as ignorant of his role on civil rights in April, 1953, as he was in April, 1952. This does not add up, if we take into consideration the existence of piles of facts indicating the need for action.

Leaving aside for the moment the fact that the President has not appointed a Negro to a government post, let us take the Truman Contract Compliance Committee about which Miss Dunnigan enquired. The committee reported on Jan. 16, and the contents of the report were summarized widely in the press. For the President's information,

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Eisenhower's Ignorance Is a Shield for Bigotry

Page 11 of the published report quotes the non-discrimination contract clause which every firm doing business with the federal government must agree to abide by. The contractor with the government, the clause reads, "agrees not to discriminate against any employe or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin."

On Page 15 of the report is the information that only two government agencies have "made more than a token effort to ascertain the extent of compliance with the non-discrimination clause in their contracts."

The Department of the Army, Navy and Air Force, whose expenditures totaled close to $39,000,000,000 in fiscal 1952, the report reveals on Page 20, "make no investigations with respect to non-discrimination prior to accepting a bid or making the award of a contract, except when a complaint is received or a contract requests deletion of the non-discrimination provision."

In Washington, the spot where Eisenhower has pledged, in his State of the Union Address to "use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation . . . including the Federal government . . ." the Contract Compliance Committee cuts some work out for him. The report exposes (on Page 31) "the continued refusal of the telephone company serving the Washington, D. C., area to hire qualified Negro switchboard operators" despite its "contract with the General Services Administration obligating the company not to practice discrimination in employment."

At the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River project, in South Carolina, according to the report (Page 34), Negroes are barred from jobs as "electrical workers, plumbers, steamfitters, and operators of heavy equipment."

The committee recommended "that the President take appropriate measures to designate an established department or agency of the government to receive and investigate complaints of violation of the non-discrimination provisions in government contracts."

The report ends with a plea to the President to "continue forceful direction of the program to extend the national policy of equal treatment and opportunity in employment."

This interesting and informative report is for sale at the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. It is priced at 45 cents. It should have been studied by the President by now. But even more should it be read by those who are interested in removing jimcrow tags from jobs. For this program reveals that the President has it in his power to enforce job equality in plants and industries holding some $41,000,000,000 in government contracts. We shouldn't let him forget this responsibility.

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McCARTHY'S LITTLE HELPERS

A GROUP of 28 pro-McCarthy intellectuals have just rushed to the aid of their fascist idol. They say that the recent anti-McCarthy rebellion, joined in by teachers and the trade unions, is a plot against the would-be Hitler from Wisconsin. They virtually demanded that the newspapers and book reviewers of America start praising McCarthy's vile and trashy writings or face the charge of being "subversive."

This means that while Eisenhower pats McCarthy on the head and takes him off the hook on the Greek ship deal, this group wants to help McCarthy beat back the growing American resistance to this internal enemy. Included in this group of Trotzkyites, Social-Democrats, NAM hacks and professional "Russia-haters" are Eugene Lyons, John Chamberlain, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Victor Lasky, Adolph Menjou, etc.

The composition of this pro-fascist group is very revealing. It shows that the professional peddlers of the "hate Russia" propaganda wind up as professional peddlers of the "hate American democracy" propaganda. The men who posed as "anti-Communists" are now showing themselves for what they are—haters of the American labor movement, enemies of America's peace and security. They are lining up with the Wisconsin fascist because he is working for the China Lobby line of "spread-the-war-in-Asia." That is why they want to put a New Dealer like Owen Lattimore in jail for his ideas. They line up with McCarthy because his target is the CIO and AFL unions, as well as the peace sentiment of America. Yelling against "communism," they are moving up to blackjack American labor because of its "creeping New Deal socialism."

America is beginning to awaken to its peril at the hands of these Constitution-haters and war-plotters. Hence, their alarm. But their alarm is a good sign. It emphasizes that all Americans, regardless of their differences on many issues, have every need and possibility to unite to save America's peace, free speech and trade unions from McCarthyism and its hangers-on.

THE CAMEL AND THE TENT

"ONE OF THE MOST striking differences between a cat and a lie," said Mark Twain, "is that a cat has only nine lives."

John Foster Dulles provided additional proof of the truth of this axiom last week when he resurrected for the umpteenth time the hoary old lie that the Soviet Union is a "grave danger" to the United States, and that Communist statesmen have no "moral inhibitions against the use of violence."

There was a transparent purpose in Dulles' handing out this moss-backed slander. He is seeking to discredit in advance any proposals for prisoner exchange and for a permanent settlement of the Korean war which the Chinese representatives will offer during the truce talks at Panmunjom.

Continuation of the killing in Korea is apparently very necessary to Dulles and his friends in the Pentagon and in Wall Street. They need it as a prop for their highly profitable arms program. They need it to bolster the price of shares on the stock exchange.

Thus they resurrect old lies and create new ones, all designed to sow hatred and distrust of the Soviet Union, People's China, and the North Koreans. "Do I know the Communists?" Gen. Mark Clark exclaimed in a radio interview the other day. "I have met them. They are murderers, cheats and liars."

Gen. Clark is the brass hat who is directly responsible for the position the U. S. will take during the negotiations. And since his attitude has so much in common with that of Dulles, and since this is the attitude the U. S. negotiators will take with them into the tents at Panmunjom, the American people have good grounds for being deeply disturbed.

For while Dulles barks and Gen. Clark growls, the casualty lists grow. For every day the U. S. team stalls, more American boys will be maimed or killed.

And if these Wall Street-dominated politicians and the military gentlemen sitting around a table at Panmunjom are left to themselves, there will be lots and lots of stalling, and no truce.

There's an old Arab proverb—something about what happens when a camel gets his nose under the tent. Maybe it isn't a good figure of speech to compare the people to a camel's nose, but we can think of nothing more important at this moment in our history than for the American people to get into the tent at Panmunjom and see to it that Gen. Clark's boys stop stalling and really negotiate a cease-fire now.

The way to do that is to lobby your Congressman or Senator, who is home now for the Easter recess, and at the same time flood President Eisenhower with letters and telegrams.

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Speech from the Foley Sq. Trial

EXTRACTS from George Blake Charney's speech to the court at the recent New York Foley Square Smith Act trial:

CHARNEY

YOUR HONOR, I am the last of the 13 defendants in this case to speak. You have heard all my comrades speak, and one idea must stand out—that we are people of resolute opinions. We are people of principle, proud of our Communist views, proud because we believe they represent the best interests of the American people, now and in the future.

I read in the newspapers that we appeared unconcerned at the time of the verdict—in fact, one commentator reported that some of us were playing chess while waiting for the return of the jury.

No, your Honor, we were not unconcerned. It is true we were prepared for the verdict but we are profoundly concerned with the verdict and the possible sentences that the Court will mete out. We are concerned because it means the loss of our liberty, and that is a hard blow. We cherish our freedom.

We do not seek the role of martyrs. We are concerned even more because this verdict deals a hard and fatal blow at the vanishing liberties of the people, because it adds to the fear of free expression that is beginning to haunt the country, as attested even to by Judge Learned Hand and Justice Douglas, because it adds to the repression that strikes at all, not just at us, because it subtracts from the traditional rights of free speech, dissent and criticism.

Both Mr. Lane and your Honor have stated that we defendants have shown no remorse. That is true, your Honor. We show no remorse because we committed no crime. Innocent people have no reason for remorse. Let those who associate with the lords of the underworld show remorse.

Let those like Griffith, past Commander of the American Legion, this dollar patriot who, while Assistant Secretary of State, pocketed $800,000 for a contract of the government for vanadium, show remorse.

Apart from our deep feelings about the validity or our views, there are literally millions of people who firmly believe we have a constitutional right to advocate our views.

Only last Saturday, your Honor, a distinguished educator, the former president of Amherst University, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn said, and I quote from the New York Times of Feb. 2:

"In the field of political opinion or expression we cannot commit a punishable crime for the reason that in that field the lawmakers have no authority to legislate a crime into existence."

Nor is Dr. Meiklejohn alone in believing that we defendants have committed no crime of which we should feel remorseful. Two Justices of the Supreme Court clearly feel so. Newspapers as varied as the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the Madison, Wisc., Capital-Times, the New York Post, the Catholic Worker as well as the Daily Worker, all regard the Smith Act as unconstitutional. The five million-member National CIO feels that way. So do Americans for Democratic Action and literally hundreds of other organizations and their members.

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YESTERDAY, your Honor, it was Gene Dennis and Ben Davis; today it is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry. Tomorrow, Owen Lattimore and John Carter Vincent. Who will it be the day after? No, your Honor, we do not fear the consequences of our acts. The fear is on the other side, on the side of the Government, fear—and stupidity. This prosecution is prompted by fear, fear because we speak the truth; fear that few as we are, the truth will reach the people, and win the people. What else can explain the savage nature of the Smith Act prosecutions? Even the Government, I daresay, doesn't believe its idiotic charge that we advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government, that Marxism-Leninism is a conspiracy. It is the biggest hoax of our times.

Does anyone think that the great popular revolution in China, for example, is the work of a handful of conspirators? That a movement that already embraces over one-third of the world is the result of a sinister plot? That a world peace campaign that secures 600 million signatures to ban the atom bomb and for a five-power peace pact is the work of irresponsible groups, or of terrorists?

I am reminded, your Honor, of a cartoon that I once saw in an Italian illustrated magazine. It was a caricature of an American racketeer and gangster who was coming before the judge for sentence and he says, "Yes, judge, I headed the dope syndicate in the Middle West. I robbed the First National Bank. I committed many crimes across the country, but, your Honor, I am a good American patriot, I never signed the Stockholm pledge."

We are prosecuted not only, or primarily, because of our socialist aims, it is because we fight for peace and in pursuing that fight we oppose the present policies of the government which in our nation threatens world peace.

Does anyone believe that we would be prosecuted if we supported NATO and its revival of the dread Nazi army in Western Germany? Does anyone believe that we would be prosecuted if we agreed with General Van Fleet when he said the war in Korea was a blessing?

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THE FACT is, your Honor, when we were first arrested on June 20, 1951, the then Attorney General McGrath—subsequently replaced because of certain suspicions that attached to his administration of the Department of Justice—told the press on that occasion that it was because we opposed the war in Korea. That is the truth, your Honor, and all the rest of it, the indictment and the nature of the government's case, is just a subterfuge to cloud the real purpose of this trial. But the great majority of the American people also oppose the war in Korea. Perhaps they belong in the dock with us. Congress voted down UMT a year ago. Should this be considered a subversive act by Congress?

One final word, your Honor: My comrades and I are American patriots, not in spite of the fact that we are Communists but because we are Communists, because we love our country and its people. We have proved it many times over, in a thousand ways, on issue after issue such as the fight to abolish jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, or in the fight for a neighborhood nursery, in the fight for a farmer-labor party. We have proved it in World War II. I defy anyone to challenge my patriotism.

If I speak with passion, your Honor, it is because I recall a remark that Mr. Marks made during one of the colloquies when he said that we belonged in the same boat as the fascists; or because of what you, yourself, suggested yesterday—that perhaps we should go to the Soviet Union. Whatever your intentions were, your Honor, the clear inference is that we are agents of a foreign power, which is the main character of the government's charge. We owe our allegiance to the American people and to the American people alone, and everything that we do is determined by how it serves the interests of the American people.

•

I REMEMBER when I first began to attend Communist street meetings, before I joined the Party. I found myself more and more in agreement with what the speakers had to say, but then I would hear a voice in the crowd say: **"Agitator! Go back to where you come from!"** I was troubled, and I did not know whether there was any conflict between one's love of country and one's desire for social change. And then I read what Mark Twain wrote in A Connecticut Yankee about this—when he said:

"You see, my kind of loyalty is loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or office holders. The country is the real thing, the permanent thing to watch over and care for. Its institutions are extraneous. They are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, cease to be comfortable and protect the body from winter, disease and death. To be loyal to rags? To worship rags? To die for rags? That is the loyalty of unreason."

Yes, your Honor, I was prepared to die for my country in the war against fascism. I am prepared to do it again, to defend our country and its land and its freedom.

Am I less a patriot because I oppose a war that I believe unjust, a war that violates the soil of another country and threatens its freedom. Am I less a patriot because I firmly believe in the possibility of peace and of the desirability of peaceful co-existence, negotiations and trade with all countries, including the Soviet Union? Am I less a patriot because I and my comrades stand up against the public clamor of the press, the government and the multi-millionaires that rule the country?

Am I less a patriot because I do not believe that what is good for General Motors is good for America?—because I believe that the profits of General Motors are coined from the blood of American boys and the Korean people? To challenge this kind of patriotism is to challenge the best traditions in the history of our country. It is to challenge the principle that we helped to lay down in the Nuremburg trials after the war, which established the personal responsibility of every individual

(Continued on page 8)

Biddle

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenue."

6. Was there any violation of the Federal law against bribery?

In this connection, Biddle cited the testimony of how McCarthy in Dec. 8, 1947, received the endorsement of Russel Arundel, Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola Co., of his note for $20,000 "at a time when Pepsi-Cola was interested in certain legislation, etc.," and was urging decontrol of sugar.

"The following day," Biddle declared, "McCarthy appeared before the appropriations committee to attack the army's purchase of sugar, which purchase had previously been criticized by Pepsi-Cola."

Biddle also cited the instance when, on Nov. 12, 1948, McCarthy was shown to have accepted $10,000 from the Lustron Corp., then $37,000,000 in debt to RFC. At that time McCarthy was a member of the Senate committee supervising RFC activities.

15,000 Sign

(Coninued from Page 3)

with members of the City's Board of Transportation to discuss proposed changes in the transit system, reported no progress.

According to Matthew Guinan, president of TWU Local 100, who, along with Ellis Van Riper and John O'Connell, executive board members, represented the union, there was nothing but "confusion" coming out of the meeting.

Guinan said Sidney H. Bingham, Board of Transportation chairman, seemed as confused as anyone.

No plans were announced for further meetings, though the TWU announced that it would take to television last night to bring its views to the public.

Nearly 200 members of the Retail Drug Store Employes Union, Local 1199, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (Ind) yesterday participated in a march to City Hall to present Mayor Impellitteri with a mamoth telegram demanding no fare hike.

The telegram, seven feet wide and six feet tall, contained the signatures of 1,500 union members and hundreds more gathered from New Yorkers along the way. The march began at the union's headquarters on W. 50 St. at 10 a.m. and proceeded down Broadway to City Hall, arriving at 2:30 p.m. The telegram-bearers stopped en route at many union drug stores, collecting the signatures of members who had not yet signed. Passersby by the dozens insisted on adding their signatures, according to a union spokesman. At City Hall the delegation was stopped by cops who insisted on taking the telegram in themselves.

In a statement to the press, Leon J. Davis, Local 1199 president declared:

"We call upon the mayor to publicly repudiate any deals he made with Governor Dewey to put over a transit authority which would mean a fare increase to 20 and 25 cents. This fare increase on top of Gov. Dewey's recent rent increase is more than the workers of the City of NY will permit politicians to get away with."

We mourn the loss of
GUSSIE
and extend our deepest
sympathy to
JACK
and the members of the
family.
FOREST HILL FRIENDS

Youths to Give Cease-Fire Plea To UN Today

The Secretary General's office of the United Nations will be urged today (Tuesday) by a delegation of New York youth to move for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. The 200 petitioiners, organized by the New York Young People's Conference for Peace, will include trade unionists, wives and sweethearts of GIs in Korea, representatives of local peace groups and youth community leaders. They will assemble at the main UN building between 5:30 and 6 p.m.

Job Seniority Pact for Army Service Upheld

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The U.S. Supreme Court today unanimously upheld the legality of a veterans' preference policy effective in many plants. The opinion, written by Justice Harold H. Burton, came on a test case involving Ford Motor Co. contracts with the CIO United Automobile Workers giving seniority credit for time in the armed forces to all veterans, even if they did not work for Ford before going into the service.

Boost Copper Profits

TACOMA, Wash., April 6. (FP).—An "Ike hike" in copper prices has boosted Tacoma Smelter profits $480,000 a month, Local 25, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, said here.

Abolition of price controls boosted cooper prices from 27 cents to 30 cents a pound at custom smelters throughout the U. S. The big American Smelting & Refining Co. operation here refines 15 million pounds a month.

Pravda

(Coninued from Page 3)

shortcomings in all government departments, Pravda urged continued vigilance against all enemies of the Soviet state and people.

"In the Soviet Union," it said, "the exploiting classes have long been liquidated. Therefore, foreign reactionary forces, in their attempts to carry out subversive activities against the Soviet state, cannot have inside the Soviet country any considerable social support. But the Soviet people know that while the capitalist encirclement exists, there are and there will be inevitably in the future attempts to send spies a nd diversionists to us.

There will also be attempts to use for anti-Soviet ends individual renegades, bearers of bourgeois idealogy and degenerates. Against these true, overt and covert, enemies of the people, enemies of the Soviet state, the power must always be kept dry. The Party teaches the Soviet people to be always vigilant.

"In the USSR constitution the great rights of a citizen of the Soviet Socialist State are inscribed. Article 127 of the USSR constitution has ensured the citizens of the USSR with the inviolability of the person. Nobody can be subject to arrest without the decision of the court or the state prosecutor.

"Socialist law defends the rights of Soviet citizens which are inscribed on the USSR constitution and is a most important basis for further development and strengthening of the Soviet state. Nobody will be permitted to violate Soviet law."

Pravda concluded: "The citizens of the great Soviet state can be confident that his rights, guaranteed by the USSR constitution, will be solemnly observed and defended by the Soviet government.

"In this, one of the most important conditions for the further close solidarity of the peoples of the USSR around their Soviet government, the further strengthening of the might of our motherland and the continuous growth of the international prestige of the Soviet Union lies."

India, Pakistan Peace Groups Unite Efforts

NEW DELHI, April 6 (ALN).—The All-India Peace Council pledged to work with the Pakistan peace movement in a joint campaign against the proposed Middle East Defense Organization which, it said, "is part of the war plans of the U. S. and Britain and has met with the resolute opposition of the people of the entire Middle East."

Seek Brewery 35-Hour Week With No Pay Cut

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—CIO Brewery Workers Local 9 here are going after a 35-hour work week with no loss in take-home pay—and a 25 cents an hour wage increase on top of it. The contract between Milwaukee breweries and the union expired March 1, but an interim agreement continues the old contract until a new one is worked out.

Members of the union voted to include the following items in a contract proposal to the six breweries:

- Raise of hourly rate from $2 up to $2.30 to keep take-home pay same.
- A 25c an hour wage increase.
- Uniform health and welfare plan.

Kenneth Mueller, president John Cathlina, recording-corresponding secretary of Local 9, said the entire contract was up for bargaining and that the above proposals covered only the major demands.

Negotiations are due shortly. Of the 9,000 members of the local, an estimated 6,800 are involved in the contract with the six major breweries. The other 2,200 are protected under separate contracts with malt houses, yeast, grain and other companies.

The union proposal was discussed and adopted at a Local 9 membership meeting at the Auditorium's Plankington Hall.

The projected negotiations will be the first betwen Local 9 and the six breweries since 1949 in which matters other than wages will be taken up.

The six breweries are Blatz, Gettelman, Independent, Miller, Pabst and Schlitz.

Lumber Bosses In Northwest Threaten Lockout

PORTLAND, Ore., April 6. (FP).—An employer lockout of important sections of the International Woodworkers (CIO) in five northwest states is a distinct possibility in the immediate future, IWA officials believe.

Northwest regional negotiations for the 6-hour day and 22½c hourly wage increases remain deadlocked over the employers' refusal to discuss union proposals.

On a local level the chaotic negotiating picture is highlighted by employer demands for worsening of present contracts.

While the employers' tough attitude might make a strike necessary, no strike vote has yet been undertaken and none can be completed by the time contracts expire. Throughout the region, however, there are reports of a looming lockout.

Bishop Barred by Malan to Set Up Rhodesia Center

Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was barred by the Malan government recently from entering the Union of South Africa, said last week that he would set up headquarters in Southern Rhodesia to be near his communicants.

The youthful prelate whose church has some 150,000 communicants in southern Africa, said he would seek to pierce Malan's racist "iron curtain" from across the Rhodesian border.

Malan's government, in denying entrance to AME bishops, accused the church of being a part of the resistance movement to the total segregation laws.

URGE PRESSURE ON DEWEY TO PUT RENT ON AGENDA

The ALP made public yesterday an open letter to the members of the state legislature urging them to join in "a common demand that Gov. Dewey place upon the agenda of the forthcoming special session in June the subject of repeal of the 15 percent rent increase law and enactment of real rent control."

Under Article 4, Section 3, of the State Constitution, Dewey has the sole power to determine the matters to be acted upon at any special session, the ALP pointed out.

The ALP said the drive for action through the special session has already "enlisted favorable comment from tenants' organizations, labor groups and civic associations regardless of political affiliation."

ALP clubs are busy servicing tenants who have questions concerning the new rent law.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, yesterday called on State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick to extend the hours of local rent offices to evenings and Saturdays so tenants can get information without losing time from work.

Turn Subs in As Soon as They Are Received

It has come to our attention that some subscriptions for the Worker and Daily Worker, renewed with local Freedom of the Press Committee in the current campaign, have been kept by local campaign directors for many days and even weeks, before being turned into the Worker office. The result is that the subs have run out, and the people renewing them have ceased getting their papers until the delayed renewals reach us.

All subs must be turned in promplty to prevent undue delay in getting the papers to subscribers.

Court to Hear Figueiredo and Nukk Cases Soon

Argument in the cases of two non-citizens facing deportation is scheduled shortly in U. S. Court of Appeals, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The cases are those of Eulalia Figueiredo, 42, a native of Portugal who has been held without bail on Ellis Island since January 2, 1953 and the case of Michael Nukk, 43 a native of Estonia, who was one of eight men, who had bail in their deportation cases cancelled last Oct. 24 and were jailed on Ellis Island. All of the original eight except Harry Yaris are now free.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

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Pennsylvania Civil Rights Parley Saturday

PHILADELPHIA, April 6. — Delegates and observers from local unions, fraternal organizations and other community groups are set to attend the civil liberties conference called by the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., in the Philadelphia Room, Reynolds Hall, 1416 North Broad St.

Speakers will be Steve Nelson and William L. Patterson. Labor, civil liberties and church leaders have also been invited to address the conference.

The conference will close with a mass meeting at 8:15 p.m. to which the public will be invited to great Nelson.

Classified Ads

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'Inside' Is Absorbing Account By a Woman Political Prisoner

"INSIDE" by Helen Bryan. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $3.00.

By MARION BACHRACH

The jacket blurb says that *"Inside"* by Helen Bryan is "the only firsthand account ever published of a term in the federal women's penitentiary, written by an intelligent educated woman." But it is much more than that.

Marion Bachrach was one of the original Communist defendants in the New York Smith Act trial. Her case was severed due to illness.

"Inside" is an important social document because it was written by a *political prisoner*. Helen Bryan is not only intelligent and educated. She is a woman of the highest integrity, a warm humanist whose life, Inside or out, is spent in selfless service to others.

She was not sent to prison for some criminal act, at variance with this life pattern. On the contrary, it was her very adherence to principle which landed Helen Bryan Inside. Along with 12 other members and officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, she was imprisoned for refusing to bow to the House Un-Americans' command that she betray the trust placed in her by the Committee's supporters, and by the anti-Franco refugees it succored.

One cannot read this account of one woman's prison experience without thinking of the other 38 American men and women who have served prison terms for their political beliefs. Or without remembering that eight members of the Communist Party National Committee are political prisoners, and that six more Smith Act defendants have followed them Inside — among them Dorothy Rose Blumberg and Jean Frankfeld who are in the Alderson penitentiary of which Helen Bryan writes.

"Two fears accompanied me into Alderson," Helen admits. The first fear was "that time was dead and I would never pass it by. The second fear was that officers and girls would distrust and avoid me and I would be friendless. Out of Loskup but still in Quarantine, meeting and listening to the girls, the second fear increased because of the vast difference between them and me."

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"Inside" tells with deep compassion the stories of the "girls" of 17 to 70 who were Helen's prison mates in Alderson. Their tragedy is summed up by Carol: "I don't have no money. I'll have to go back to Phoenix, where I was picked up for drugs and where I don't know no one. I've been a call girl all my life, but can't go back to that on parole. How will I get a job just out of this place without no references, no experience? Tell me, what am I going to do? Where am I going to sleep? How am I going to eat? Who'll be my friend?"

Implicit in this account of personal tragedies is an indictment of a whole social system. An indictment of the oppression, exploitation and poverty that breed crime. An indictment, too, of the false standards with which imperialist America infects its youth.

Although Helen Bryan eschews any editorial comment on these false standards, they stand out clearly. And they are especially inescapable in the chapters "The Dollar Sign," and "A God for Every Girl."

The "ethic" of the Dollar Sign predominates, and because the Church does not challenge that "ethic" it cannot turn to constructive purpose the deep religious feeling prevalent among most of the women of whom Helen writes.

The author's wishful thinking about the role that might be played by the organized church, or trained psychiatrists, comes up against the hard fact that rehabilitation must begin with society rather than with its victims.

The jimcrow practices, common to all federal penitentiaries, prevail in this "model" institution. They are perhaps responsible for the book's very inadequate treatment of the special problems of the Negro women, who suffer special oppression Inside as well as out.

But in spite of much that *"Inside"* leaves unsaid, it is a moving and a valuable book, written with a disarming honesty that avoids both bravado and self-pity. Helen overcame the two fears with which she entered prison. The vast differences between her and the other "girls" proved no barrier to friendship. In telling us about her prison mates, Helen reveals herself and thus shows how she won her way to respect and affection. The first day out of quarantine, rich in her first package of cigarettes, she offered one to a fellow prisoner. She says: "The gesture of offering someone something made me suddenly feel much better; it seemed to bring back to me part of myself which I hadn't realized I had been without for the past two weeks."

In these few words we learn why prison could not mutilate or destroy Helen Bryan, or separate her from the very different women with whom she was forced to share prison life.

The fear that "time was dead" and that she would "never pass it by" is most poignantly described in these pages. Time is the enemy of all prisoners, and especially of all political prisoners for whom the separation from the world of political thought and activity is in truth cruel and unusual punishment.

This book is a sharp reminder that we on the outside must also reckon with time. But for us the danger is that we will stand still, letting time pass *us* by. In her frank account of her fears about entering prison, and the modest story of how she overcame those fears, Helen Bryan challenges her fellow Americans to overcome the fears that hold them back from united struggle against the menace of pro-fascist reaction.

"Inside" is an absorbing book, and a book with an urgent message. The message is: Use every minute that drags so slowly for those in prison for their political beliefs; act together to put an end to thought-control trials, and to win amnesty for all America's political prisoners!

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM IN THE SOVIET UNION

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

(Second of a Series)

"The responsibilities of our ministry start with the kindergartens," Ludmila Dubrovina, deputy minister of education in the RSFSR explained in the course of an interview. There are also nurseries for children from two months to three years, but they are under the Ministry of Health.

Kindergartens take children from three to seven and are optional. Parents can send their children to them or not, as they desire. Every factory of any size and many collective farms have them. There are also community kindergartens.

"The widespread kindergarten network enables mothers to participate fully in social life," Ludmila Dubrovina said. "Kindergartens also give the child valuable preparatory education. We disagree with the theories of so-called 'free' unsupervised preschool education. We stress the role of the teacher. Though play is the main form of kindergarten education we base ourselves on a scientific program of what children at various age-groups are capable of knowing and doing."

Physical care and sanitation is of major importance in the kindergarten and there is a well-worked out regime of feeding, sleep, recreation and sanitation. Children learn personal hygiene and habits of cleanliness and order and to take care of their own needs.

"There is also mental education," the minister continued. "This includes the development of good speech and a comprehension of the child's environment. They learn through walks, excursions, games, singing, drawing, and so on. In the summertime the entire kindergarten moves out to the country.

"Children, even of pre-school age, learn the need of collective responsibility," Ludmila Dubrovina said. "They learn that they are not the center of the universe. They learn the significance of the words 'We' and 'ours' not only 'I' and 'mine.' Teachers strive to inculcate qualities of honesty, kindliness and the joy of life."

Kindergartens take care of the child for nine or ten hours a day. They provide a minimum of three hot meals, usually four. In the course of conversation with the minister about kindergartens she noticed that I was acquainted with the routine. Then I explained that my little boy attends one. She expressed pleasure when I told her that what she said tallied exactly with how my boy's kindergarten operated.

Sponsorship and financing of kindergartens rests mainly with various industrial ministries, factories, cultural institutions, townships and collective farms. But personnel and education are supplied by the ministry of education.

Regular school starts at 7. It is compulsory and general for a seven-year period in every republic and in both town and countryside. I asked whether even under ideal conditions Soviet educators considered seven years the best age for starting school. Ludmila Dubrovina said they did. Their experience has shown, she said, that systematic study, learning to read and write, is best begun at seven.

Complete secondary education is ten years—7 to 17—and the school system even now is geared for that. Thus, though there are four, seven and ten year schools, the lower grades are the same in all. In sparsely populated country regions four year schools are established so children won't have to travel any distance to school. However, these children go on to the fifth grade and every populaed center has such a seven or 10 year school. Even in rural areas pupils will not have to travel more than a couple of miles for the higher grades.

Highland Park Pickets Fail to Stop Chaplin Film

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich. April 6.— (FP)—American Legion picketing of Charlie Chaplin's film, "Limelight," at the Krim theater in this Detroit suburb had the effect of making that movie earn the record of having the longest run at the theater of any film ever shown here. It began its fifth week of continuous showing Saturday.

Pickets shouted "Communist" at patrons entering the theater and made remarks that "a lot of Jews are seeing this show."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

ED. NOTE—It is a pleasure today to turn over the sports column space to a socko article by Joseph Cacetto of Federated Press which deals with the late Jim Thorpe—L. R.)

Secret Weapon

By JOSEPH CACETTO

(Federated Press)

SOME YEARS BACK in Los Angeles, boxing writers and professional fight managers came together in an easy-going frame of mind to watch the finals of the Pacific Southwest Golden Gloves tournament.

What they saw surprised them. The pick of amateur boxers from the southwestern states competed. But except for a couple of the heavier weights, the division championships were monopolized by brown skinned, black haired boys from a small school for Indians near Phoenix, Ariz.

The Indian youngsters were a remarkable lot. They didn't look overpowering, physically. But they came up for the fights in amazing condition. Without exception they went at top speed from the first bell to the last.

Their boxing style looked awkward. But they kept boring in. In almost every bout their opponents broke ground first. One defeated finalist said afterwards: "I got to feeling that an army was chasing me."

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The Indian boxers were poker-faced. They seemed never to show pain. Altogether, they made a lasting impression on the onlookers, and they bewildered and disappointed the fight manager.

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THE MANAGERS, hunting for talent, knew the young Indians would most likely return to their reservations. And, anyway, they just didn't look good enough to account for all the prizes they won.

Of course they really weren't that good. That is, they carried with them an ordinary complement of bone, muscle and sinew. No one had hopped them up with shots or pills. But they did have a secret weapon for all that. They had been pushed around, kicked around and shoved into corners since childhood. Maybe they were righting ancient wrongs in the ring.

About that time a pro wrestling circuit operated in the southwest. The wrestling troupes played in smoky little arenas in tank towns. The bigger gates went to heavy-weights. So the heavies stayed in the big cities of the east. The southwest circuit was played by wornout, never-had-been middleweights.

Typical was an ancient performer called Dutch Mantell. He clambered into the ring wearing a torn and faded bathrobe and smoking a stogie which he generally spat into the face of the referee. His act had nothing very much to do with wrestling. It was pure clown stuff as seen in the circus, in the burlesque houses or at higher prices in the Broadway shows.

But one of the performers on the southwestern wrestling circuit kept breaking out of the script. He was an Indian, billed as Yaqui Joe. And his fellow troupers were a little afraid of him. Once in a while he started bending bones in earnest. As another wrestler put it, "Sometimes you'd think that guy was rassling to make an impression." Those times were likely to come when Joe had been refused service in a restaurant or hotel.

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ALL THIS comes to mind out of the mess of stories following the death of Jim Thorpe. The stories made Thorpe out to be a physical freak, something superhuman and supernatural.

From the record, Thorpe must have been a truly amazing athlete. But there was nothing superhuman about it. Some of the obituaries recalled the story about the time when Thorpe was playing big league baseball and John McGraw of the New York Giants asked him to stop playing football for fear he would get hurt. Thorpe was supposed to have answered: "How can anyone get hurt playing football?"

The answer to that one is that maybe Thorpe had an extra reason not to show hurt on the football field. He, too, had that secret weapon that let him charge a split second faster and hit a little harder than the opposition. Playing with Thorpe were 10 other young Indian athletes. They had a great coach in Pop Warner and they had something to prove, too, which may help account for the beatings they gave the aristocrats of American college football 40 or more years ago.

Warsaw Ghetto Fight Told by Eyewitness

The story of the Warsaw Ghetto under Nazi occupation is described by the archivist of the ghetto, Dr. Emanuel Ringelblum, in the Warsaw Ghetto issue (April) of Jewish Life, progressive monthly, just out. This account is translated from the Yiddish volume of the Ringelblum diary published in Wasaw late last year. Dr. Ringelblum was killed by the Nazis in 1944.

Another feature of the issue is the second article of a series on "Zionism and Imperialism" by Morris U. Schappes.

The issue also contains the first article of a documented series, "What's Happening to the Ladies Garment Workers?" by Rachel Roth; an article on Stalin and the Jewish people by Louis Harap; an exposure of press manufacture of hysteria concerning Soviet "anti-Semitism"; a celebration of Jewish History Week with a document describing the victory of Jewish workers in a strike in 1890; and a chapter from the Soviet prize winning novel, Steel and Slag, about a Jewish family under the Nazis.

Registration Under Way at Jeff School

Registration is under way this week for spring term courses at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Classes begin the week of April 13, marking the 10th successive spring term in the history of the school.

A number of new 10-session courses are featured in the school's spring term program, including: "Problems of Progressives in Right-Led Unions," taught by Louis Weinstock; "Seminar on Socialism, Zionism and the Jewish Question," with Morris U. Schappes; "Stalin's 'Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR'," with Victor Perlo and David Goldway; and "The United Front," with Arnold Johnson.

Other new courses include: "Five Epic Novelists of Our Time," with Francine Bradley; "Mao Tse-tung's 'On Contradiction'," with Harry K. Wells; and "Contemporary U. S. Philosophy," with Joseph Nahem.

New Yorkers Call For Release of 95 Puerto Rico GIs

President Eisenhower has been asked to end the Korean war and not punish 94 soldiers of the Puerto Rican 65th Regiment in Korea who were court-martialed and given prison sentences, it was learned today.

The President was petitioned by the Committee for the Defense of Soldiers of Regiment 65, with headquarters in Brooklyn.

The committee declared it considered the courts-martial sentences "a slap at the honor and dignity of the Puerto Rican people. This regiment has fought in nine major battles in Korea, winning 1,007 personal decorations, including 162 Silver Stars and four Distinguished Service Crosses. With the exception of the U. S., in whose ranks many Puerto Ricans are included, the Puerto Rican 65th Regiment has had the highest number of casualties in Korea. This record is hard to reconcile with the charges."

The committee's letter to Eisenhower said that "according to a letter written by one of the Puerto Rican soldiers now court-martialed, appearing in the Brooklyn Eagle of Jan. 29, 1953, he wrote: 'We received almost no ammunition, there was no gasoline for some of our vehicles. All the vehicles are old as they arrived with the regiment in 1950.' Then he described how, during a seven-day stretch of combat, the Puerto Rican soldiers had almost nothing to eat for five days.

"On the face of these facts, Mr. President, we feel that these men should not be punished. We ask that the promise you made to the American people and the whole world 'to end the Korean war' be brought to reality."

8-POINT PROGRAM

Following dispatch of the letter, a mass meeting at the Club Hijos De Borinquen, 236 Atlantic Ave., adopted a program of action and authorized the enlargement of the committee. The eight-point program:

- Establishment of a permanent committee;
- Sending protests to President Eisenhower, Governor Munoz-Marin, and Puerto Rican Senators and Congressmen, with covering letters to the press.
- A petition campaign;
- A mass meeting in Brooklyn;
- A delegation to Washington of representatives of all Puerto Rican communities in the U. S.
- Protest committees in the other boroughs of N. Y.

Maintaining a strictly non-partisan position;

Fighting on a single program of justice for the court-martialed men of the 65th Regiment and for an end to the war in Korea.

The mass meeting, Sunday, March 29, was attended by representatives of every political grouping in the Puerto Rican community as well as non-Puerto Rican Spanish-speaking and English-speaking Brooklynites.

Among the Puerto Rican leaders participating were: Sr. Antonia Denis, a long-time Democratic party worker; Jose Ramon Giboyeaux, ALP Assembly candidate in 1952; Celso Gonzales and Felix C. Navarro, community leaders; John J. Montes, a Bronx businessman; Oscar Alfaro, editor of the Bronx Spanish-language monthly, **Vida Hispana**; Carlos Feliux, a member of the Indepentist Party; Agusto Guzman, brother of the courtmartialed lieutenant; Oscar Gonzales Suarez, a lawyer and active Republican; Carrillo Ro a Brooklyn community leader, and Jesus Colon, ALP candidate for the State Senate in 1952.

Arthur Kahn, progressive writer, and Lillian Levine, secretary of the Brooklyn Peace Council, addressed the meeting in English.

Better World

(Continued from Page 5)

for the policies of his government.

Suppose the German people had said "No." It is, in this period, to silence all dissent, all democratic discussion and to make non-conformity with the reactionary and degenerate views of McCarthy and the Hearst press a crime.

I stand by my beliefs, Your Honor. I can no more cast them out than I would cast out my bones.

The sentence is for you to impose. I will live with my conscience. My beliefs, my ideals, my devotion to the Communist Party, my faith in the American people, my love for my wife and children—that are all joined together—will not suffer. The struggle will go on. The people will learn that their fate is interlinked with ours, that these trials and the attacks on civil liberties cannot be separated from their own profound yearning for peace.

We will be vindicated, not in the distant future when the American people begin to think of socialism, but when they begin to unite in a great people's peace movement, that will sweep away this period of inquisition and will restore us to an open, public and honorable place in American political life.

(The above is one of the thirteen speeches published now in the pamphlet—"Thirteen Communists Speak to the Court")

How Guatemala Nipped Uprising By Reaction

Special to the Daily Worker

GUATAMALA, (Airmail). — Quick army action and complete lack of popular support quickly snuffed out an armed uprising in the provincial capitol of Salama.

Indications are that the anti-Agrarian Reform rebels expected to touch off uprisings throughout the coutry and seize power. They were singularly well-armed and well-uniformed, indicating that they enjoyed powerful financial backing.

Some unusual activity among the "anti-Communists" (as all oponents of this moderate, democratic government call themselves) was observed in the department of Escuintla, Mazatenango and El Quiche, but evidently the flop in Salama discouraged imitation.

"Nuestro Diario," pro-government newspaper, charged that the rebels were counting on aid from outside the country. Their action was undertaken shortly after Spruille Braden's call for intervention against Guatemala, and followed the revelation that other dictator-ruled Central American countries were plotting to turn ODECA (organization of Central American States) into an instrument for use against Guatemala.

At midnight Saturday, March 28 the rebels cut telephone and telegraph lines, blocked roads and captured local authorities. By 6 p.m. Sunday the army had the situation under control with the loss of only five lives. Communications were restored and most of the rebel leaders arrested.

The Labor and Peasants Confederations and their hundreds of locals were on the alert, and offered their help should they be needed. All four pro-government parties were likewise prepared to act. The rebel movement fizzled out before this became necessary.

The plot has served to strengthen the unity of the democratic forces if anything.

Find 130 of 200 Job Agencies Break Bias Law

New York State laws against discriminatory hiring practices are violated by 130 of 200 employment agencies surveyed by the American Jewish Congress, according to week-end reports in the Negro press.

The discriminating agencies, the survey revealed, were willing to accept calls for "white Protestant" employes, and 10 of the agencies indicated a knowledge that the practice was improper. The state law against discrimination makes it illegal to require job applicants to give their race, creed or national origin.

Herman L. Weisman, who headed the AJC commission on law and social action which conducted the survey, declared that more effective measures would have to be taken to curb the guilty agencies.

Fur Unionist Indicted in T-H Frameup

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Teves D. Schooler, an officer of the International Fur and Leather Workers here, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on the charge of swearing falsely to a Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavit.

STANLEY
Lenin in 1918

Phila. Hearing Told Of Zooming Rents

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Nine out of every 10 appeals for rent increases were granted here, with the average increase allowed 15 percent, it was declared at recent hearings on a city rent bill in the Philadelphia city council, by Henry Beitscher, director of the Progressive Party of Philadelphia.

Beitscher urged passage of Bill No. 147, introduced by Councilmen Norwitch, Towey and Finley, and a resolution memorializing the state legislature to pass enabling legislation.

Declaring that 250,000 renting families would be at the mercy of landlords in Philadelphia's housing shortage, Beitscher said that the 35,000 units planned for the entire country in the federal housing program would not be enough to take care of Philadelphia's needs alone.

He urged amending the bill to include a provision that no landlord may receive any upward rent adjustment so long as any violation of fire, health or building codes exists on his premises. He also urged amendments to provide that tenants may be represented by counsel at hearings and that a tenant or his representative may examine books of his landlord at hearings before the Rent Control Board.

Support of the city rent control bill also was strongly urged at the hearings by Ben Weiss, representing the Public Affairs Committee of the Communist Party of Philadelphia, who pointed out that without rent control the Negro families of Philadelphia, comprising 18 percent of the population and inhabiting 28 percent of all rental units, would be especially hard hit.

Weiss declared that "the organization which I proudly represent, the Communist Party of Philadelphia," supported the measures in order to prevent "the present deplorable housing situation from becoming even more acute."

At the same time he urged that the city council "should see as an immediate necessity the fight for state and federal funds for more extensive public housing," desperately needed in Philadelphia.

He quoted the Philadelphia Evenng Bulletin of Dec. 28 last as saying, "Fit dwellings for low income families outside of public housing remains scarce," and that of the 10,000 dwelling units scheduled for building in 1950 "less than half of these are now in more than the most preliminary stages."

"Less than 5,000 homes being built for 146,000 families now living in substandard, overcrowded facilities, of which 26,000 units have no running water and 72,000 have no private bath or are generally dilapidated," Weiss continued.

Those units without running water or bathroom facilities, or with leaking ceilings and falling plaster, largely were occupied by Philadelphia's Negro families, who in addition faced jimcrow segregation, said Weiss. "This is the disgraceful situation we face. This is exactly why the real estate and banking crowd want no rent control. They say, 'Put the people over a barrel, let's squeeze out every cent'."

Others testifying strongly for rent control at the hearings March 25 were Joseph Kelly, president, CIO Council; Henry Grynn, recording secretary, Budd UAW Local 813, and a spokesman for Local 155, United Electrical Workers (Independent). Wires of support were sent by Joseph McDonough, president of the Central Labor Union, AFL, and from Congressmen Chudoff, Green and Granahan.

Real estate spokesmen urged stalling on the bill, suggesting the council wait for developments from Washington. Meanwhile the Eisenhower administration, under pressure from tenants and labor, announced its intention of extending federal controls until October instead of the originally announced April 30.

AUTO WORKERS AT RALLY IN DETROIT CHEER NELSON

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, April 6. — Several hundred workers, Negro and white, heard Steve Nelson, Communist leader, speak here last Saturday on the battle for justice in the courts of Pittsburgh. Nelson brought the warm greetings of the other men who stand with him in that courtroom fighting the Smith Act frameup. They are: William Albertson, Michigan secretary of the Communist Party; Negro leader Ben Careathers; Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker reporter; Andy Onda, steel worker, and Abraham Lincoln vet, Irving Weissman.

Close to $1,000 was contributed to fight against Smith Act frameups following the collection speech of Arthur McPhaul, secretary of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress.

A cultural program by workers was part of the welcome for Nelson. Nelson worked in Detroit years ago at the Chrysler Dodge plant, as a carpenter on the skyscraper here, the Maccabbees building.

The auto workers and their families listened intently as Nelson told how the bosses were trying to put the coal and iron police rule of two decades ago back in Pittsburgh.

"But the tide is turning," Nelson said. "The time has come when the people are fighting back, in Pittsburgh, here in Detroit, in the labor movement. The denouncement of McCarthyism by people in all walks of life shows the struggle widens."

He told of protests that came from all over the world against his unjust imprisonment, his being placed in the "hole."

To rousing applause and cheers he concluded, "we are going to win because we never ducked a fight yet, and we will not lose."

Many copies of Nelson's book about Spain, "The Volunteers" were sold.

Uruguay CP Will Publish Daily Paper

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The Communist Party of Uruguay has announced that its central organ, the weekly JUSTICIA will be published daily starting April 27.

This achievement has been made possible because of the success of a fund and subscriptioin campaign aimed at a goal of 60,000 pesos ($32,000) and 6,000 subs. The Communist press of Uruguay never had more than 1,000 subscribers before his campaign. (The total population of Uruguay is 2,353,000).

What's On?

Coming

THE 10th ANNIVERSARY DANCE of L'Unita' del Popolo, Saturday night, April 18th, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street, N.Y.C. Joe Maldo and orchestra, entertainment. Tickets $1.00 in advance, $1.25 at the door.

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